

physiological studies on the effect of soil moisture levels on soybean plant (glycine maxl.merr)

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The study aimed to light on the marketing frame of the crops in Egypt esp. "The wheat and the maize" to determine their responsible organization and to describe their marketing functions also to describe their marketing, productive, trading and upercase problems on the national level.If we comment on their productive case nationally we will say that their space average is 5215 thousands F. (43.5%) of the whole in season of 1982/1996 that is 11997 Thousands fedans, then when we study the general valual line of these crops we will know that their interests will become 0.002 millions pounds where these crops could bear a yearly financial value is 4884 million as a yearly average (30.6%) of the whole agrarian productivity (15974 m.p.).When we study the developing position of the crops (wheat and maize) we found that their space became 32% of the yearly average that is 5215 thousands between 1982/1996 but we can say the only maize is37.8%.Also when we study their developing position we notice the average of the yearly increasing is 2 Erdab to the F. in average of changing is 15.4% and 88% of it affected by the time effects.This will be for getting methods of modern treating towards the agrarian productivity where we will notice the yearly increasingconsidered 4.5 thousands Eradabs but the whole one of crops increased to 345 millions P. in 1982 and it became 4415 m.p. in 1996.If we review what belongs to the maize crops we will discover that the summer crop productivity increased (in fedan) 1.8 Erdab, but the Nile crop increased (in fedan) 2.3 Erdab, but the whole maize (shamyia) increased in fedan 1.7 Erdab this increasing happened because of discovering the new sorts that were treated with in 1982 that was (18571 thousands Erdabs) and became in 1996 (36898 thousands Erdabs) the increasing is 98%, the same periode made an increasing of 26441 thousand Erdabs while the whole productive of the Nile one was in 1982, About 4541 thousands but in 1996 became 5579 thousand (Erdab), the increasing is 22.9%.The minimum of the Shamyia maize in 1996 became 74% where it recorded statistical record of yearly 6.4 thousand. Erdab.The one Erdab asked to be developed with the fedan cost for the wheat from 198.2 P. to 1085.3 P. in 1996 but it asked for decreasing of F. cost 17 P. (33%), This affected by the time effects, but the net income of the f. became 74.7 P. this shows the mere yearly interest is 7 P.When we review the productive costs of the shamyia maize we will find the F. minimum 206.8 P. (1982), but in 1996 it was 1117 P. then when we study the general time line made a negative relationship between the time and the cost we knew that this due to the around circumstances affect the product comming to the consumer, but the net income of this sort of maize (summer seed) in 1982 was 44.4 P. to the f and in 1990 was332.2 P. but after that this returen of the f. littled to 144.4 p because ofcanceling of its exporting this affected negatively on the returnthat became 5.2 P. to the also it due to highing the Productingcosts. But if we review consumering the crops we will find the average of the maize and the wheat flour is increasing to 11431 thous. ton in 1995 increasingly 86% from 1982 but the statistics suggest that it is an increasing of 2.4 thousand. ton yearly where the human treating became 10805 thousand of wheat in 1995 (86%) then the individual shave became 182.3 k. in 1995 where the increasing was 0.21 k yealry per person.The flour made an increasing from 109.5 k. yearly in 1985 to 166.4 yearly in 1995 maxmuw (52%) and the individual share increased to 0.20%yearly.But for the maize we could considered the increasing had hoppedden between 1982 and 1994 when the crop became from 4607 thousand to8299 thousand ton, but it decreased in 1995 to 7708that was dueto attempts to

spread fieldly then it led to Instability in the eighties esp. when the Farmers acted for caring about the poultry depending on the maize only. After that when we decided to balance between the two consumers the humans and Poultry we had a developing the yearly average 3.4 thousand ton that means a developing in the individual share. The productive policy and the freeing costs policy led to mix the maize with the wheat in making the bread and as it is noticed that the individual share of the maize increased to 85.2 K in 1995 also we noticed the poultry share increasing and at the same time a crops share increasing for the industrial consuming from 78.3 thousand T. in 1982 to 157 thousand T. in 1995. Also there were an increasing in the maize and wheat seeds between 1982 and 1995 from 103 thousand T. to 155 thousand T. (maize) and from 58 thousand T. to 65 thousand T. (wheat). It is simple because of treating with the moderated sorts. The marketing operations made an increasing in the missing of the crops its Percentage became 114 million pounds in the wheat but sometimes we see a compensation for it. But for the maize we recorded - between 82/94 an increasing in the whole consuming from 4607 thousand T. to 8299 thousand T., also in the eighties an unstability had happened because of the farmers acted for caring the poultry depending on it. After that it ought to be at action for balancing between the consuming of the poultry and the other of the humans, that led to graduate the value of the maize, then it made an additive stored maize and stored 265 million P. in 1995 because the storing will be the main interest where it can save 50% of the crop. When we studied the maize and the wheat crops filed positions we noticed a gap happens between their yearly productivity, it may be yearly 2.5 M.T. and we can say that it is because of the highing of the population but we must know that the policy solve this problem by littling the exporting to more the individual consuming to 27.6% in 1986 and to 51% in 1993. If we consider the price policy of the these crops of maize and wheat we will notice that it is the only crop that can be controlled, followingly the national openization policy led to spread the ability of fielding the crop, but the value of the exporting graduated after that to solve the balance problem of determining the crops net costs, that of course happened in 1996 when the cost stabled at 641 P./T. When the polity acts for exporting the crop we notice a gap in the national individual consuming esp. for the wheat and its flour, the polity acted for unexporting it to can save it for the people that consuming it morely, But needing the wheat flour leads to lessen its costs and the no-needing it highs its costs, the costs affected in 4%. The polity acted for exporting the Shamyia maize to compensate the unexporting of the wheat then we saw an increasing had happened in the maize exporting between 82/95 because the national share became enough, but when the asking for the maize mored the cost highed, there were some litting had happening when the animals need it greatly. The farming costs developing points to a highing of the farm prices from 12.3 P./Erdab to 84.4 P./Erdab, that leads to high the marketing ability from 43.9% to 63.9% (wheat). If we review the shamyia maize case we will notice that between 82/95 the prices highed from 17.5 P./Erdab. to 71.7 P./Erdab., this led to increase the marketing margine from 10.5 P./Erdab to 26.9 P./Erdab in 1995, it means freeing economy and canceling forced inporting, also it means decreasing the marketing margines. For the wheat the polity acted for balancing between the exporting and the national need but it was very difficult because there is a highing in the national need of it then, the polity centered on the maize exporting, this affected negatively on the local prices of it and weakened its marketing ability and made instability. The season changings do not affect greatly on the relationship between the two field cases of wheat and maize where the study showed that the increasing and the decreasing of their ability fieldly or marketingly remained as it is, but it is important to consider that there are treaties among the countries controlling the productive line of them also the transportation can affect highly on the prices of the crops only the government can control the negative influences of this. The last price of the local wheat highed in 1996 to 600 P./T from the price of 1982 that was 82 PIT but the foreign wheat highed to state highed the prices of the local crops to courage the producers to be away from the foreign others, it is because the national interest of these popular corps, this local prices highine led to support the marketing ability of wheat and maize in Egypt.